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Via Electronic Filing

November 4, 2005

The Honorable Benson E. Legg United States District Court Judge United States District Court for the District of Maryland Third Floor, Room 340 101 W. Lombard Street Baltimore, MD 21201

RE: In the Matter of the Complaint of
Eternity Shipping Ltd., et al.
For Exoneration from or Limitation of Liability
Civil Action No. L-01-CV-0250
Our Ref.: 28005-RGC/JAS

.......

Dear Judge Legg:

We represent Third-Party Defendant American Bureau of Shipping ("ABS") in the captioned matter and, in accordance with Your Honor's instructions, write to address Third-Party Plaintiff Tate & Lyle North American Sugars, Inc.'s ("Tate & Lyle") recent service of the report of Mr. Donald Pellow, a newly retained expert, under the guise of a further supplemental report of Tate & Lyle's rebuttal expert, Mr. Michael Parnell.

By way of background, following the casualty and while the M/V LEON I was still at Domino's Baltimore facility, counsel for Tate & Lyle, Jeffrey Asperger, Esq., together with consultant's retained on behalf of Tate & Lyle attended on board the vessel and were among the first to have access to the wire rope. Although from that day forward Tate & Lyle had every opportunity to develop evidence regarding the condition of the wire rope, it chose not to do so. In fact, Tate & Lyle chose not to retain any expert on that very issue until the deadline for the submission of expert reports had passed.

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As Your Honor is aware, ABS initially filed its motion for summary judgment with respect to the claims of Tate & Lyle and Third-Party Plaintiff Josefina Gonzales on October 6, 2004. Because Tate & Lyle relied upon inadmissible evidence in support of its opposition to ABS' motion, new submissions were required and the entire briefing process was delayed. Following the submission of summary judgment motions, Tate & Lyle applied to re-open discovery. Thereafter, this Court re-opened discovery for the sole purpose of deposing Captain Heiner Popp and Tate & Lyle's belatedly identified rebuttal expert, Mike Parnell, regarding his criticisms of the previously submitted expert reports. (Docket No. 137). In accordance with Your Honor's Order, it was anticipated that the parties' would file supplemental briefs on October 31, 2005, solely on the basis of Mr. Parnell's testimony. Capt. Popp was deposed on October 6, and Mr. Parnell was deposed on October 7, 2005.

During their depositions, both Capt. Popp and Mr. Parnell testified that any attempt to conclude that there was damage to the wire rope at the time of ABS' 1999 survey would constitute speculation and guesswork. (Parnell Dep. p. 58; Popp Dep. pp. 87-88 [copies attached]). Nevertheless and without leave of Court, Tate & Lyle thereafter served a further "backdoor" expert report on the evening of October 26, in which Donald Pellow, based solely upon copies of photographs, rendered an opinion as to the nature and extent of certain conditions present on the wire rope. Based upon this inadmissible and otherwise questionable evidence, Mr. Parnell recently submitted a further report in which he now purports to place a time frame on the existence of some alleged corrosion, a conclusion that alters his testimony under oath. Tate & Lyle offered Mr. Parnell solely as a rebuttal expert and expert discovery has been closed. Mr. Parnell's new report does not serve to rebut or even opine upon any newly discovered facts or evidence – it only serves to change his testimony. Therefore, ABS objects to these submissions and respectfully submits that this Court should strike and disregard any submission by Tate & Lyle that relies upon these belated and improper submissions.

During this past Tuesday's conference call, Mr. Asperger represented to the Court that the retention of Mr. Pellow and the submission of Mr. Parnell's supplemental rebuttal report were necessary to address issues regarding the wire rope raised, allegedly for the first time, during Capt. Popp's testimony. Yet, neither Mr. Parnell's supplemental report nor Mr. Pellow's report make any reference to the testimony of Capt. Popp. To the contrary, these reports merely attempt to change Mr. Parnell's testimony that any attempt by him to state



¹ U.S. Coast Guard casualty investigations are inadmissible pursuant to statute.

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whether there was damage present at the time of ABS' survey would constitute speculation. (Parnell Dep. p. 58). Further, the photographs apparently relied upon by Mr. Pellow are copies of photographs taken by the United States Coast Guard at the time of the casualty investigation in July 2000. The U.S. Coast Guard Report was in the hands of Tate & Lyle before the lawsuit was commenced against ABS. In view of Tate & Lyle's early investigation and access to information, it had every opportunity to retain experts and render opinions within the time frame dictated by the various orders entered by this Court.

In addition, Mr. Parnell, with Mr. Hislop in attendance, conducted a microscopic examination of the wire rope in August 2004. Clearly, in August 2004, Mr. Parnell viewed the alleged conditions set forth in Capt. Popp's testimony. Tate & Lyle could have retained a metallurgist at that time, but again, chose not to do so. Capt. Popp's testimony did not add any new evidence and, as stated, Mr. Asperger and his consultants were onboard the vessel at the same time Capt. Popp was conducting his investigation immediately after the casualty. Clearly, the testimony of Capt. Popp, a fact witness- who could have been deposed by Tate & Lyle as a fact witness at any time- does not provide a basis for the submission of further reports by Tate & Lyle at the eleventh hour.

In sum, as the purported expert reports of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Pellow do not rebut or address any newly discovered facts or evidence and plainly prejudice ABS by depriving it of the ability to cross examine these witness regarding their new theories and the opportunity to nominate new experts, ABS respectfully submits that this Court should strike and disregard any submission by Tate & Lyle that relies upon these belated and improper submissions.

Respectfully submitted,

HILL RIVKINS & HAYDEN LLP

RGC/mc 28005/095LEGG Potet Gayne Robert G. Clyne



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	1		3
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	1	APPEARANCES
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND	2	
3	NORTHERN DIVISION	3	ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFFS:
4	Х.	4	JEFFREY J. ASPERGER, ESQUIRE
5	IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT)	5	ASPERGER ASSOCIATES, LLC
6	OF ETERNITY SHIPPING, LTD AND)	6	Three Illinois Center
7	EUROCARRIERS, S.A. FOR) Case No.:	7	303 East Wacker Drive
8	EXONERATION FROM OR LIMITATION) L01CV0250	8	Suite 1000
9	OF LIABILITY)	9	Chicago, Illinois 60601
10		10	(312) 856-9901
11		11	
12		12	ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT ABS:
13	Deposition of R. MICHAEL PARNELL	13	ROBERT G. CLYNE, ESQUIRE
14	Baltimore, Maryland	14	JAMES A. SAVILLE, JR., ESQUIRE
15	Friday, October 7, 2005	15	HILL RIVKINS
16	9:10 a.m.	16	45 Broadway
17		17	Suite 1500
18		18	New York, New York 10006-3739
19		19	(212) 669-0600
20	Job No.: 1-64603	20	
21	Pages 1 - 163	21	
22	Reported By: Sherry L. Brooks	22	
	2	<u> </u>	
1	Deposition of R. MICHAEL PARNELL held at the law	1	APPEARANCES CONTINUED: : .
2	offices of:	2	·
3		3	ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT ETERNITY SHIPPING, LTD
4	OBER, KALER, GRIMES & SHRIVER	4	AND EUROCARRIERS:
5	120 East Baltimore Street	5	M. HAMILTON WHITMAN, JR., ESQUIRE
6	9th Floor	6	OBER, KALER, GRIMES & SHRIVER
7	Baltimore, Maryland 21012	7	120 East Baltimore Street
8	(410) 347-7354	8	9th Floor
9		9	Baltimore, Maryland 21202
10		10	(410) 347-7354
11	Pursuant to Notice, before Sherry L. Brooks,	11	
12	Court Reporter and Notary Public, in and for the State	12	ALSO PRESENT: Brent O'Connor, Paralegal
13	of Maryland.	13	
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types of breaks under that or separation, so broken wires just indicates separations.

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Q. Now, you mentioned prior damage. Can you tell us what you meant by prior damage?

A. Practically all of the torn wires that I saw - well, I guess I'll make - at the top of page 2 in the upper right-hand corner, I didn't find any fatigue breaks or broken wires at the socket, which is from vibratory activity, so it's at page 2 in the top corner.

So fatigue breaks would be from lots of cycles and vibratory fatigue can occur at a socket since it's the dampening point for which the rope is rusted and worries so that to the best of my recollection all the breaks I found were a subject of obstructional contact, tears, external stripping you might say of the rope surface and the wires.

So at the broken wires, they were - nearly all of them contained corrosion and pitting on those wires at the separation point. Once a wire gets ripped and peeled, it stands up.

It may not have lube on it anymore. It may

A. Yes.

2 But when I look at your report, I don't see 3 the term pitting in there. I see where you mention gouge wires, metal loss and corrosion. Is there a

4

5 reason why you left the term pitting out of your 6 report?

7 A. Which report are you making reference to?

Q. I'm right now looking at your report dated

June 16th, 2005 regarding the Savenga conclusions. 10

A. Let me get to that report. In Mr. Sayenga's 11 - reply to Mr. Sayenga's report, I don't see the word

12 pitting adjacent to the word corrosion, though it is in

Cedar Stav's reply, my reply to Cedar Stav, corrosion 13 14 and pitting. Corrosion, pitting and metal loss are

15 grouped together and no intentional omission or

16 submission either.

> Either way typically it did get into Cedar Stav's and maybe it was just an innocent leaving out.

19 How serious was the pitting that you 20 observed?

21 A. Well, even at the 8 power and even at the 22 naked eye, in many cases, I could see significant

have lube, but over time, that lube goes away and

moisture and oxidation occurs and corrosion starts in,

3 rouging and corrosion moderate and heavy and you then

4 start losing chunks of steel, chunks of metal out of

5 it, so those torn wires typically - nearly all of them

show corrosion and pitting in conjunction with their

7 separation point.

> And those torn wires, did you form an opinion as to how or why that happened in this case?

A. Well, they appeared not to have occurred at the moment of the incident because of the corrosion and pitting. They appeared to have occurred over time prior to the incident. I'm not sure if I answered the question or not.

15 You can't say how much time prior, though; 16 isn't that right?

A. No. I can only make educated guesses.

Right. You'd have to speculate; isn't that 18 Q. 19 right?

20

Okay. Now, you mentioned the term pitting 21

22 in your notes? 1 disturbances to the surface of the wire, gouges or

valleys. And a gouge is a descriptive term of a

channeling or a tunneling out of material as opposed to

4 a gouge in the body of the wire that could cause a

5 separation.

6 So they're not to confuse the terms, but if 7 you could scoop out along the length of the wire with a

8 very tiny spoon and take metal away, there were long 9 and short chunks out along the wire surface. And that

was reasonably visible to the naked eye in some of 10

11 those cases, so some were microscopically discovered.

12 Some were by eyeball.

13 Q. Now, you appreciate that wire ropes aboard

14 vessels are subjected to a highly corrosive marine

15 environment. Isn't that a fair statement?

16 A. Yes. Well, saltwater, salt air is corrosive 17 agent I guess, yes.

18 Q. And from the minute that wire ropes are put

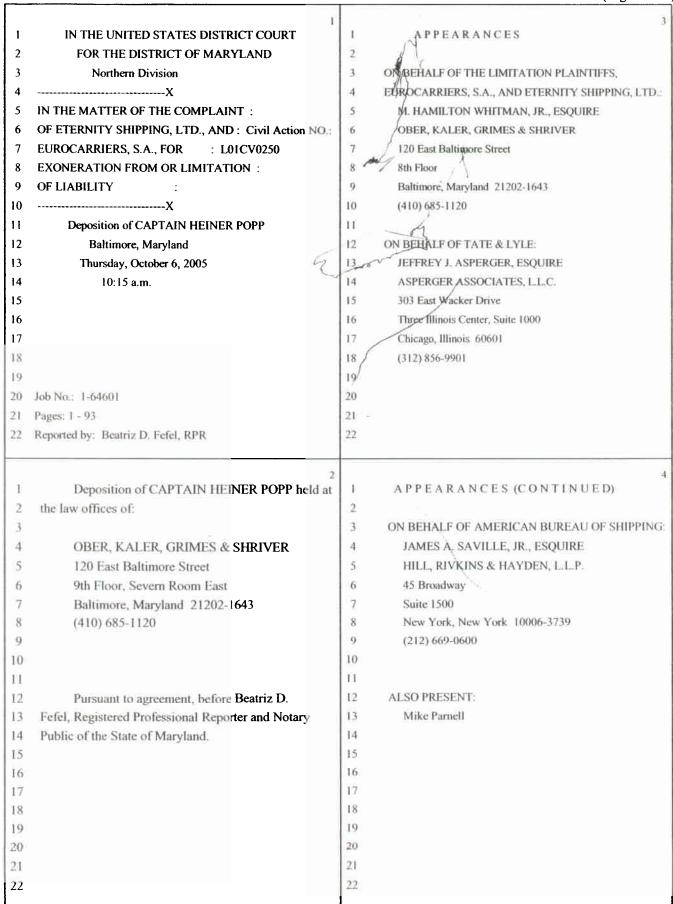
19 into service, they will corrode to some degree; isn't

20 that right?

21 A. No.

22 Okay. Well, what's wrong about that 60

I (Pages I to 4)



22 (Pages 85 to 88)

85 1 A The one on the left. This - these are the 1 A The way it is designed by the manufacturer, 2 two (indicating). 2 that is with the --3 Q Photo 18? 3 Q The limit switch? 4 Photo 18. And you have them in Picture 17 4 - limit switches engaged. 5 as well. 5 Q Okay. When you -- if you can go to Exhibit 6 Q And in 16 as well, right? 6 2, when you -- on the section on the Crane Wires, and 7 And 16 as well. 7 Mr. Asperger was asking you questions about the number 8 And in 16 they're the ones to the left? 8 of broken wires exceeding the permissible number. Q 9 Yes. It's on Page 4. 10 Q All right. My question --10 A Okay. 11 MR SAVILLE: Just at 16, they're the ones 11 I believe you had said that the, based on 12 that are to the left of the boom, not of the photo? 12 your observation, the number of broken wires to which 13 MR. ASPERGER: Correct. 13 you refer were something that was existing on the wire 14 MR. SAVILLE: Right. 14 prior to the incident, correct, not something that 15 BY MR. ASPERGER: 15 happened as a result of the incident? 16 Q And my question is did you measure the 16 A That's something I concluded because some of 17 clearance between the sheave and the edges of the boom 17 the broken nests - I don't think that all of the 18 structure -- or the, excuse me, the mast structure? 18 broken nests, but some of the broken nests were still 19 A We looked at it, and it was not possible for 19 on the drum, and therefore there was no strain on 20 the wire to go in there. 20 them. 21 21 Q Okay. Based upon your observation? Q Based on your observations, can you tell us 22 22 A Yes. That's something we looked for at the as you sit here today when those breaks in the wires 86 88 1 time, that's why I had that remark in there with 1 that you observed took place? 2 the - where I looked at sheaves and all that. We A No. 3 looked at that, there was nothing that was - and they 3 Would it - it would be pure guesswork to 4 didn't need any guards because it was not the space 4 try and determine at what point in time those breaks 5 5 there. took place, correct? 6 Q Okay. Thank you. 6 I would say yes. MR. ASPERGER: Captain, I think that's all I 7 7 Q I thought I had one other thing, Captain. 8 have. Let me check my notes. That's all I have. Oh. On the sheaves at the top of the boom, when you 8 9 Thank you very much. 9 saw them were the sheaves able to rotate, or were the 10 MR. SAVILLE: Captain, I've just got a 10 sheaves frozen in a position? 11 couple short followups. 11 No. 12 EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR ABS 12 And I'm just referring to the luffing. 13 BY MR. SAVILLE: 13 A No. There was one sheave that was involved 14 14 Q Referring back to Exhibit 1 or 1-A, on the where the new wire was in it, I don't know if it was 15 last page, Page 5. Under the Crane Turning Radius the one, but the wire slid out. 15 16 section, where the sentence reads, "Measurements were 16 Right. Q 17 taken from the center of the Crane Pedestal No. 4 17 You could turn it. 18 forward. It was found that with boom raised to Q Okay. So based on your observations, 18 19 maximum height," and then the sentence continues. 19 neither of the - or the sheave that you looked at, 20 When you use the word "maximum height," are you 20 neither of them were frozen, or only one, that you 21 referring to the maximum height when it cuts out at 21 were able to determine? 22 the limit, or all the way against the boom stops? 22 1 - no, no. You cannot turn the sheave